

## GRADE 5 - REVIEW (IEP)

### Exercise 1: Circle the correct word

1. When people go upstairs in a skyscraper, they often use the *elevator* / *floor*.
2. When people want to look at fish in the ocean, they go *hang gliding* / *snorkeling*.
3. If you feel sick, you should go to the *pharmacy* / *square*.
4. You should wash your face every day with *shampoo* / *soap*.
5. Our teacher often uses the *interactive whiteboard* / *satellite* in class.

### Exercise 2: Write the words. (5 points)



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with these words. There are two words you don't need.

headset   microphone   online   tablet   text   whiteboard   Wi-Fi

1. I have to charge my \_\_\_\_\_ before I can play a game on it.

2. Do you have your phone? Can you send a \_\_\_\_\_ and tell Mom where we are?
3. My VR \_\_\_\_\_ is fantastic. I use it when I play video games.
4. Our teacher uses the interactive \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
5. My dad often goes \_\_\_\_\_ to find out the news.

**Exercise 4: Read the text and write T (true) or F (false).**

Before 2004, the Petronas Twin Towers in Malaysia was the tallest skyscraper in the world. The skyscraper has 88 floors, and there are more than 30 elevators to take people to the different floors. The building has two towers and you can cross the Skybridge, which is 170m from the bottom of the building and 54m wide. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad wanted Malaysia to have an amazing building to make the country famous. He asked César Pelli, from Argentina, to design it. Pelli drew the plans for it and they started building in March 1993. Inside there's an interactive museum where you can learn about energy. There are also a lot of offices, but nobody lives in the building.

1. The Petronas Twin Towers is a skyscraper. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are more than 25 elevators in the building. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad designed the building. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They started building the towers in 2004. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nobody lives in the building. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5: Read the sentences. Write the opposites of the underlined words.**

1. It's the middle of the night! Why are you awake? \_\_\_\_\_
2. It's difficult to sleep if your bedroom is very light. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My hair is wet because I was swimming. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When you're strong, you can carry a lot of big bags. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It's important to get exercise to be healthy. \_\_\_\_\_


**Exercise 6: Listen and circle the correct answer.**  **TR: 14 (5 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

1. The students choose *Dubai / Hong Kong* for their project.
2. More than *7 million / 70 thousand* people live there.
3. There are *93 / 19* metro-train stations.

4. More than *15 million / 50 million* tourists went there in 2013.
5. More than *50% / 15%* of the people speak English.

**Exercise 7: Listen and circle the correct answer.**  TR: 14 (5 points) \_\_\_\_\_

1. There are more than *200 / 22* islands in Hong Kong.
2. On average, people live for *81 / 89* years there.
3. There are more than *500,000 / 50,000* cars there.
4. In *2015 / 2013*, more than 50 million tourists traveled there.
5. Many people speak Chinese and *English / French* there.

**Exercise 8: Read the text. Write T (true) or F (false)** \_\_\_\_\_ 

Koko and Michael were gorillas who learned how to “speak” to humans using sign language. Sign language is a type of communication where people use their hands to show letters and words. Koko first learned words which she needed, like *food, eat* and *more*. In the first year, she only learned a few words. But by the time she was five, she knew more than 500 words.

The hands of a gorilla are a little different to human hands, and sometimes, the teachers had to change the sign so Koko and Michael could make it more easily. Koko and Michael could also understand when humans spoke English to them, because their teachers always used sign language and said the words at the same time. Koko and Michael sometimes invented new signs when they didn’t know a word. For example, to sign the word *yogurt*, Michael signed *milk, fruit, candy, and food*.

1. The text is about two gorillas who learned a language. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Koko learned 500 words in the first year. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The teachers needed to change some signs for Koko and Michael. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When people spoke but didn’t sign, Koko couldn’t understand them. \_\_\_\_\_
5. For Michael, *strawberry-milk* meant *yogurt*. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9: Read the text again. Complete the sentences with words from the text.** 

1. To communicate in sign language, people use their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some of Koko’s first words were *food, eat* and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Humans and gorillas have \_\_\_\_\_ hands.
4. When people spoke English, Koko and Michael could \_\_\_\_\_ them.
5. One of the signs Michael used to say \_\_\_\_\_ was *milk*.

**Exercise 10: Listen and write T (true) or F (false).**  **TR: 15** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Scientists are using satellites to find out more about animals. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They built a satellite station on the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
3. All animals stay in one place all year. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Scientists want to see where animals stop to eat and drink. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Scientists want to see if the weather changes the direction animals move. \_\_\_\_\_